

MORI BUNDLE # \_\_\_\_\_

PAGES \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Box \_\_\_\_\_

Folder # \_\_\_\_\_

Fon # \_\_\_\_\_

*BEST COPY*

*AVAILABLE*

FEB 8 1960

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

February 8

housing, agriculture, and in other

count very much that the political  
groups by the Democrats will fool many  
of the sound of partisanship around the  
world. Bill passed by the Senate is readily

seen as a very bad policy. Every lies in this reckless disregard  
of our country's education needs by Demo-  
cratic leaders who evidently are more  
concerned with acquiring political advantage  
than better schools for the  
children of America.

**There Is No Time To Give Away Our  
Rights in the Canal Zone**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 8, 1960

**HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD** Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following thoughtful comments on the Panama Canal crisis published in the January 25, 1960, issue of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Independent, as follows:

**There Is No Time To Give Away Our Rights  
IN THE CANAL ZONE**

We are in for more trouble in the vital  
Panama Canal area.

Dictator Nasser of Egypt who found us  
easy to help when he grabbed the Suez  
Canal is getting ready to help Panama grab  
our canal in payment for our stupidity.

Nasser is opening a consulate in Panama,  
preparatory to exchanging ambassadors with  
the money-hungry leaders of the Panamanian  
Republic. He will send canal experts,  
undercover agents and agitators and the  
agents of Egypt's successful drive to  
grab the Suez Canal.

The effort to take the canal from Uncle  
Sam goes in with Castro's efforts to force  
us to give up our naval base at Guantanamo Bay,  
which guards our interests in the Caribbean  
including the vital canal.

Now comes a report to a Senate subcommittee  
of a university study group which  
recommends that we turn the canal over to  
a new council composed of 20 American  
republics including Castro's Cuba.

Unless Uncle Sam is getting a bad case  
of softening of the brain, this Nation which  
built the canal and has every legal right to  
it will keep it and run it in the future as in  
the past. And the same goes for the vital  
naval base at Guantanamo Bay.

If the administration up in Washington  
decides to give the canal away to keep the  
"peace" during the 1960 election, as it de-  
cided the British should give away the im-  
portant Suez to keep the peace during the  
1956 election, this Nation is in for tough  
slugging.

Already we have learned from Washington  
that maybe we should allow the Panamanian  
flag to fly in the Canal Zone and grant additional  
money to the republic to keep them  
happy and preserve the great togetherness.  
Such an action would be bowing to black-  
mail tactics and this would bring more such  
antics as the disorders which occurred re-  
cently in Panama.

There is just one answer to the problems  
of the Canal Zone and Guantanamo Bay and  
that is to enforce our rights and stand by  
our guns. We should tell the Communist  
scourges in Panama and in Cuba that the

only way to get these two vital installations  
is to take them by force of arms and that  
Uncle Sam will be there to see that they  
learn a lesson, once and for all.

In its relative youth America dealt firmly  
with the Barbary pirates who sought to take  
that which did not belong to them. Isn't  
it time we started using the same attitude  
toward the pirates of today, be they Castros  
or Nassers?

The least we can do is to stand up and  
hold on to what is rightfully ours. We can-  
not give in to blackmail or blackmail will  
destroy us.

We like the attitude and the concern  
shown by St. Petersburg Post No. 14, Ameri-  
can Legion, which has started to demon-  
strate some grassroots concern about the  
Panama Canal.

In a recent letter to Vice President Nixon,  
the local post said:

"We believe that if we permit the Pan-  
amanian Government to fly its flag in this  
very strategic area (Canal Zone) it would  
be a sign of weakness that it would lead to  
unwarranted demands on the part of Com-  
munist in Panama and that ultimately a  
demand for Panamanian ownership would be  
made, just as Nasser demanded in the case of  
the Suez Canal."

The reply from Nixon gave the post no  
definite promises but it did confirm the idea  
of allowing the Panamanian flag to fly in  
Canal Zone "is being considered in light of  
present situation."

The treaty situation is exactly the same  
now that it has always been. The treaty  
gives us all the rights of a sovereign in the  
area, and if we are wise, we will preserve  
these rights. This is no time to start giving  
away rights and privileges, even in an elec-  
tion year when expedience might cause us to  
pay dearly for a temporary mess of friend-  
ship pottage.

**Safety Record of MATS****EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. MELVIN PRICE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 8, 1960

**HON. MELVIN PRICE** Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include herewith an editorial entitled "Enviable Safety Record" which appeared in the News-Democrat of Belleville, Ill., on Wednesday, February 3, 1960:

**ENVIALE SAFETY RECORD**

So alarming is the crash rash that bedevils  
America's commercial aviation industry that  
Congress has turned attention to the waning  
safety.

Last year 24 persons died in crashes of  
scheduled U.S. airlines, almost 80 percent  
more than the 1958 record. And 1960, now  
only a month underway, bids fair to outstrip  
the dismal 1959, showing if the deterioration  
continues.

In startling contrast is the perfect year  
just wound up by the globe-girdling Military  
Air Transport Service. Not one fatality, not  
even one injury, in the 240 million passenger  
miles flown during 1959.

This is the outstanding achievement of  
our national defense strategic airlift.

It betokens a lot of know-how, especially  
inasmuch as MATS is handicapped by an  
over-age and obsolescent air fleet, sorely  
needful of replacement by swift modern jet  
transports.

Establishment of National Goals

Commission

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. ALEXANDER WILEY**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, February 8, 1960

**HON. ALEXANDER WILEY** Mr. President, the es-  
tablishment of a National Goals Com-  
mission—as proposed by President  
Eisenhower in the 1959 state of the  
Union message—represents, I believe, a  
constructive effort toward promoting  
domestic progress and creating ever-  
improved national and international  
policies for the future.

In these fast-changing times, the Na-  
tion needs constantly to keep its eye on  
targets ahead, to crystallize objectives,  
and to streamline efforts to channel  
brainpower, manpower, and resources  
toward achieving essential goals.

The field is broad and complex. The  
major objectives can be attained only  
by concerted action of citizens, private  
enterprise, and local, State, and National  
Governments. Maximum progress can  
be achieved only by careful long-range  
planning.

The years ahead will be filled with  
problems, opportunities, and challenges.

Our Nation and its system of Govern-  
ment and, indeed, the whole free world  
are facing a threat to their survival from  
the International Communist conspiracy.

Our Nation will experience tremen-  
dous growth and expansion. It is esti-  
mated that by 1970, for example, there  
will be 33 million more Americans—14  
million more workers, 13 million more in  
school—totaling 210 million. The in-  
creased population will require expan-  
sion of business and industry, more  
goods and services, and the development  
of domestic and international policies to  
deal with the problems arising in a  
shrunken world. All of these and other  
developments require the crystallization  
of long-range national goals, in order to  
help meet the growing needs in the years  
ahead.

The National Goals Commission has,  
I believe, one of the great opportunities,  
as well as responsibilities, to make a real  
contribution to our national effort to  
build a better, brighter future for our  
people.

Yesterday's New York Times contains  
an article which lists the splendid group  
of well-qualified persons appointed by  
President Eisenhower to serve on the  
National Goals Commission. Today, the  
Times has published an editorial, "A Call  
for Greatness" reflecting upon some of  
the challenges which will be faced by the  
Commission.

Because I believe that the establish-  
ment of the Commission represents a  
constructive step toward laying a  
sounder foundation for an ever-greater  
future for our country, I ask unanimous  
consent that the article and the editorial  
be printed in the Appendix of the  
Record.